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Business Cards,  
Visiting do.,  
Ball Tickets,  
Party Tickets,  
Funeral do.

## Select Poetry.

Away with Gloom.

BY JOHN TROMAN.

Spurn the lines which sorrow traces;  
Laugh the ills of life away.  
They who wear the gladdest faces  
Always live the longest day.

Why complain, though fortune press thee?  
Why repine at lowly birth,  
While contentment still may bless thee  
With the joys of pealing mirth?

Art thou rich in pounds and rubles?  
Dost thou sleep on beds of down?  
Laugh to see how vain the baubles  
Which deceive the gaping clown.

What though thy years are many,  
And thy locks are turning gray;  
Hast thou not a hope of any  
Joy beyond thy mortal day?

Thou hast dreamed, perhaps, of glory;  
Fate has held thee under ban;  
Still unknown to song or story  
Thou canst be a merry man.

Toil not after gilded sadness;  
Let not woe thy soul entice;  
For the earth is full of gladness  
Offered thee without a price.

Dost thou speak of cares and troubles?  
Cares and troubles, what are they?  
Nothing more than floating bubbles  
Which a laugh may drive away.

Laugh, and charm the Fates to listen;  
Hoot all gloomy fancies down;  
Thou shalt find time to hasten,  
And e'en DEATH relax his frown.

[HISTORICAL.]  
Plans to Erect an Independent Govern-  
ment in the West—French and Spanish  
Intrigues.

In the spring of 1793, Genet, the French Minister arrived in this country, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people who sympathized with the new Republic of France. He at once began a series of intrigues to involve the United States in a war with the enemies of France. He proceeded to arm and equip privateers, and to enlist crews in the American ports to cruise against the commerce of England and Spain, as if this country were openly at war with those powers. At that time, democratic societies in imitation of the Jacobin Clubs of France, had been established in Kentucky. Their spirit was anti-federal. The failure to secure from Spain the free navigation of the Mississippi, the exercise upon distilled liquors, the Indian war, what was considered the base trucking to England, and the still baser desertion of France in her terrible struggles with the leagued despotism of Europe, all became subjects of passionate declamation in the clubs and violent invectives in the papers. The protracted negotiation with Spain, relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, which was then in her dominions, had not been closed. The people of the West were jealous upon that subject, and of the intentions of the Federal Government. It was rumored that government was about to form an alliance with England, that hated power, against their well beloved France, and that the old project of giving up to Spain the sole right of navigating the Mississippi was to be revived.

Aware of this deep feeling against the Federal Government, Genet sent four French agents to Kentucky to enlist an army of two thousand men, under the banners of France, to descend the Ohio and Mississippi in boats, and attack, conquer and bring the Spanish settlements under the dominion of France. These emissaries found their plans met with the warmest approbation, and some of the leading men in Kentucky enlisted in the corps, among whom was General George Rogers Clarke, who was thereupon commissioned Major General in the French service. The free navigation of the Mississippi forever would be the only direct benefit accruing to Kentucky, but French pay, French rank, and magnificent donations of land in the conquered provinces, were the allurements held out to private adventurers.

President Washington, acting under information from the Minister of the King of Spain, used his efforts to suppress these movements. In consequence, Gen. Wayne, whose cavalry was then wintering in Kentucky, wrote to Gov. Shelby, that he should, by force of arms, repress any illegal expedition from Kentucky. The Governor, in his reply to the Secretary of State, said that he doubted if this could be legally done, for if it was lawful for one citizen to leave a State, it was equally so for any number. Again, he said, "Much less would I assume power to exercise it against men whom I consider as friends and brethren, in favor of a man whom I view as an enemy and a tyrant; I shall also feel but little inclination to take an active part in punishing or restraining my fellow-citizens for a supposed intention only, to gratify or remove the fears of the minister of a prince who openly withholds from us an invaluable right, and who secretly instigates against us a most savage and cruel enemy."

These sentiments were prevalent among a vast majority of all classes of citizens. Upon receiving this answer, Washington, justly alarmed, ordered Gen. Wayne to occupy Fort Massac, which stood on the Ohio river, in the Illinois country, with his artillery, and to take other necessary steps to arrest this rash expedition.

In the meantime the democratic socie-

ties resorted to every method of inflaming the popular mind upon the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the jealousy of the east, which they contended was the true cause of the failure of the general government to procure it for them. They had invited a general meeting of the people in Lexington, in the spring of 1794, where resolutions were adopted of a violent character, breathing the deepest hostility to the general government, and recommending the election of county delegates to a convention, whose object was not precisely defined, but which looked like a plan for separating from the east and erecting an independent government west of the mountains. At this juncture, the intelligence arrived of the recall of Genet, and the disavowal of his acts by the French Republic, although in truth, he had but conformed with their secret instructions. This ended the project.

About this period, the Spanish authorities attempted an intrigue with Wilkinson, Sebastian, Innis and Nicholas, all prominent men of Kentucky. From 1787, when Wilkinson made his first trip to New Orleans, until he took part in the Indian war in 1791, he held constant intercourse with the Spanish provinces; but whether his plans reached only so far as to form a commercial treaty with those provinces that would secure the navigation of the Mississippi to the west, or contemplated a disunion of the west from the east, is yet in doubt. He, however, in 1808, and again in 1811, was tried before a court martial on a charge of having received a pension from Spain in consideration of his turning traitor and effecting a disunion of the States, but was triumphantly acquitted.

In the summer of 1797, Thomas Powers, agent for Carondelet, Governor of the Spanish Provinces, came to Kentucky from Louisiana, and sent a communication to Sebastian for his consideration, and that of Nicholas, Innis, Murray and others whom they might see fit to consult upon the subject. This paper embodied a plan by which the west was to rebel and declare its independence of the Union, and form a government wholly independent of the Atlantic States. The sum of \$200,000, twenty field pieces, and other munitions of war, were to be supplied by his Catholic Majesty. Fort Massac was to be seized instantly, and the federal troops to be dispossessed of all posts upon the western waters. In the event of their success in establishing a new government, that of Spain was to grant them special commercial privileges, and the idea was held out that that government would not respect the treaty of 1805, which gave to the U. States the free navigation of the Mississippi. Innis and Nicholas replied coolly to these overtures. It is not known whether Sebastian signed this reply; but it was proved afterward, in 1806, before the Kentucky Legislature, that he had for years received a pension of \$2000 from the Spanish government, and considered guilty of holding treasonable intercourse with her agents.

Extensive Robberies of Jewelry Stores in Broadway.—10,000 dollars worth of Diamonds Stolen from Tiffany & Co.

For several weeks past the city has been infested by gangs of expert robbers who have been doing a wholesale business. Only a few days ago the Merchants' Bank, in Wall street, was robbed, in broad daylight, of \$25,000 in gold coin; and although a reward of \$3000 has been offered for the recovery of the money, no clue has been obtained of either the robber or the plunder. During the last week a number of extensive robberies of costly jewels, silks, satins, and other rich goods, have been committed in Broadway, Liberty street, and elsewhere, which, in the aggregate, will probably amount to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Shortly after the bank robbery, it was ascertained that a package of diamonds and other jewels, valued at \$8000 or \$10,000 had been stolen from the large jewelry establishment of Tiffany & Co., in Broadway. The proprietors of the concern immediately reported their loss to Chief Matsell, who deputed one of his favorite officers to take charge of the matter, and ferret out the offenders, but as yet we believe he has met with no success. One of the diamonds, worth \$3000 was yesterday recovered in rather an unusual manner. A man keeping a loan office in Fulton street, came in possession of the stone last week, and fearing that it might be traced to him, he proceeded to the City Hall, and delivered over the diamond to the proper authorities. This individual related that he received the article in his regular way of business, and loaned the man who brought it to him the sum of \$500. He did not appear to have any knowledge of the person from whom he received the diamond, except that of his personal appearance, a description of which has been furnished, and may lead to the capture of those concerned in the robbery.

Another heavy robbery of jewels was recently perpetrated at the importing house of Messrs. Fongue & Co., No. 181 Broadway. From an examination it appears that the premises were entered by burglars, who proceeded to open the safe without the least interruption. In this safe the firm kept a portion of their

most valuable stock, and, from the appearance of the locks, it is quite evident that they were opened with false keys. The robbers selected upwards of \$2000 worth of rich brooches, breast-pins, rings and necklaces set with costly pearls and diamonds, which they carried off and nothing has since been heard of them.

We have the details of still another extensive robbery to add to this alarming record of crime. A few evenings since the French importing silk house of L. A. Freund, No. 20 Liberty street, was burglariously entered and plundered of silks and satins to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, with which the thieves made good their escape. The premises were opened by prying off the iron rasp of a patent padlock, and then fitting a false key to the main lock. In all the robberies above enumerated no arrests whatever have been effected by the police, or any clue to the perpetrators obtained.

[N. Y. Times.]

Southern Commercial Convention—Mr. Marshall's Speech.

The Chairman of the Charleston Committee on Education being called on to make his report, the Rev. E. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, arose and said that the report was not in a sufficiently forward state to be brought forward, on account of the absence of a member, who was hourly expected to arrive, with statistics relating to school books; he therefore proposed resolutions to the effect that the resolutions passed by the Charleston Convention should be reconfirmed by this convention, and that the Charleston committee be requested to make its report to this convention as soon as practicable; and that a committee be formed to inquire into the present nature of works placed before the Southern scholars, and that a committee be formed for that purpose.

The Speaker admitted the claims of the great Southern Pacific Railroad on public attention, but he asked, what were they in comparison with education? Every reform was useless without at first adopting a system of education at home. What we have to do is, to seize the mind of youth in its earliest stages. What warped the oak but a little, but a tiny dew-drop? Just as the twig is bent the tree inclines. What has been the system of education forced upon the South of late? We have been educating our children at the North, and thus ruining our prosperity. One of the leading professors at the North (Silliman) has said that he will march to any field, musket in hand, to prevent the progress of slavery. Yale College has said that it does not want southern pupils, and we should say that we do not want northern teachers.

Our sons now return home indoctrinated by the North, and ask us to emancipate our slaves, and for their authority appeal to Silliman (a very silly man, we would say) and our daughters come back imbued with the same doctrines. Abraham, the Washington of his time, is considered out of date. We must raise our own teachers, have our own colleges and institutions in the South. All biblical history was great solely through the institution of slavery. The grand Egyptian monuments, that we still ask if reared by men or gods, were raised solely through the industry of slavery. Homer, Horace, and all the great writers of antiquity, gained their inspiration from the same source.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Breckenridge, said, in his day, that the speck in the horizon would never be removed so long as we sent \$300,000 annually to the North for the education of our sons. The speaker had said, in the streets of Boston and New York, that civilization advanced solely through slavery, and that fifty years hence the number of slaves would be doubled. He then alluded to Africans at home, and stated that they were but three squirrel's jump from the baboon, and that there was no evil in slavery, because differences of races must exist.

The great object with us was to prepare a series of school books adapted to Southern children. We must educate our sons and daughters at home. Many of our most popular school books were inimical to our institutions. The speaker read a passage from Appleton's Complete Atlas, in which it was stated that slavery in our Southern States was a burden under which the Africans had long groaned, and that ere long they would wrest their freedom from their masters; and goes on to state, that in the event of a war with Great Britain, the latter would land black regiments from the West India Islands to subjugate the South.

He alluded to the war in the East, and prayed to God that Russia might be able to conquer Constantinople. [Loud applause.] If a war should break out between the United States and England, he would march into the West India Islands, and assist in the mastery of them all. He then referred to the laws of the States, and showed that works similar to Appleton's Complete Atlas rendered their writers subject to imprisonment for life, or death.

A dispatch has been received by the Mayor of Cincinnati stating that if P. B. Manchester is wanted in the city, his whereabouts can be ascertained.

Gen. Scott on the Eastern War.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

"I had recently the pleasure of hearing the criticism of Gen. Scott on the war in the Crimea. I look upon Scott as one of the greatest captains of the age, and I listened with great interest to his ideas. He says the allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that, immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea; that the allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they receive reinforcements giving them a superiority of force, to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent.; that the Russian soldiers are the best in the world for defence; they never fly, but perish unless ordered to retreat. He thinks the allies labor under a great disadvantage in having two commanding generals; that the road to victory is through unity of design. The inference I would draw from Gen. Scott's ideas is, that Sebastopol will not be taken; for I doubt whether the allies can throw such a preponderance of force there as is necessary. The General further said, that the allies could not re-embark now without immense loss of men, and all the materials of war in camp except the weapons in their hands."

Another Infernal Machine.

On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, as Mr. Christopher Swishelm and his family, on Walnut, between Court and Ninth streets, were seated in front of a blazing fire, engaged in conversation, their attention was attracted by the noise of something coming down the chimney. The instant it struck the fire it ignited and rolled on the floor. Fortunately Mr. S. immediately threw the "ball of fire" into a pail of water, and extinguished it. Upon examination it was found to be a ball of cotton, saturated with turpentine. In the centre of the ball was a heavy charge of gunpowder and several slugs. A young man who has been at enmity with the Swishelm family for some time, and who was seen yesterday but has since disappeared, is suspected of the act. It seems that he went up on to the house and threw the ball down the chimney, supposing that when it struck the fire an explosion would take place, and the death of those who were seated opposite the fire would be the result. The ball, which was ingeniously constructed, is in the possession of officers Ringer and Linberg, who are now in pursuit of the person suspected of the diabolical act.

[Cin. Gazette.]

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP ABROAD—The following is the bill passed by the House of Representatives last session, and the Senate this session, to secure the right of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits thereof:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled: That persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or shall be at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be citizens of the U. States; Provided, however, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

A Serious Outrage—More Kidnapping.

A few days since, a young man named John Atkinson, a resident of Newport, Ky., was arrested by constable Adams, upon a charge of having fraudulently obtained several large invoices of goods from merchants in Philadelphia. His examination took place on Monday evening, but the evidence not being of a nature to warrant his being held to bail, he was discharged. On the same night, while sitting in his house in Newport, a short time previous to the hour of retiring, a knock was heard at the door, when, upon opening it, a large, bulky man was discovered, who, stating that he felt very sick, inquired if Mr. A. had any wine or spirits in the house. The latter replied in the affirmative, and invited him inside, when, as Mr. A. was in the act of opening a closet, the stranger felled him to the ground. Before the wife could interfere, another man who had been waiting outside entered, and having by threats intimidated the woman, they gagged and bound her husband, and then carried him to the ferry boat in a carriage, accompanied to those on board for their proceeding by saying that he was charged with some heavy misdemeanor. They afterward bore their victim to the Little Miami railroad engine house, in Fulton, where they kept him until the morning train for Philadelphia.

The wife of Mr. Atkinson states that when they carried him away, they told her that she could see him the next morning at the watch house. This high handed outrage deserves the severest punishment, and, as the parties are supposed to be known who perpetrated it, they will, doubtless, meet with their deserts.

[Cin. Enq., 24th inst.]

State Librarian  
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THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

OPEN TO BOTH PARTIES—THE ORGAN OF NEITHER.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

OFFICE IN TRINNEL'S BLOCK.

South-west corner of Main and Pike streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two dollars a year in advance, or the equivalent in monthly payments.

One dollar for six months, or the equivalent in monthly payments.

For those who pay by the month, the rate is 15 cents per month.

For those who pay by the quarter, the rate is 40 cents per quarter.

For those who pay by the year, the rate is 1 dollar per year.

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